

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 4th October 1902.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(f)—Questions affecting the Land—	
Nil.		Nil.	
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
(a)—Police—		Nil.	
The Police Commission	501	(h)—General—	
Police Reforms	ib.	The Coronation Darbar	506
The Police and undetected crime	ib.	Plague doctors for the Punjab	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		The Coronation and the Income-tax	ib.
The Sealdah Contempt of Court case	501	Summary but effective	ib.
Choice of Honorary Magistrates	ib.	"Signs of prosperity indeed!"	507
The Subdivisional Officer of Sealdah	502	The Indian Stores Company Ltd.	ib.
(c)—Jails—		A reform in the right direction	ib.
Nil.		III.—LEGISLATION.	
(d)—Education—		Nil.	
The Universities Commission's report	502	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Ditto ditto	ib.	The Coronation and the Indian Chiefs	507
Ditto ditto	ib.	Pages of Honour at the Delhi Darbar	ib.
Ditto ditto	503	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Ditto ditto	ib.	Nil.	
Lord Curzon and the Report of the Universities Commission	ib.	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
The Report of the Universities Commission	504	Cigarette smoking	508
The Government and the Report of the Univer- sities Commission	ib.	The influence of the educated community on the masses	ib.
A knowledge of colloquial English essential in teachers	ib.	The Society for the Protection of Children	ib.
Ditto ditto	ib.	Deputation of Indian gentlemen to England	ib.
Imaginary telegrams between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on the subject of the Univer- sities Commission's Report	ib.		
Threatened extinction of second grade colleges	505		
The Gaekwar of Baroda on Indian education	506		
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administra- tion—			
Electric traction in Calcutta	506		

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II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1363. In reiterating its opinion that, unless and until reforms are effected in the controlling heads of the department, in other words by the freer employment of Indian gentlemen of position and education, no amount of patch work among the subordinate officers will be of any avail, the *Indian Empire*, with reference to the refusal of the Assam Committee of the Police Commission to record evidence on this point, recommends that the Police Commission be allowed a free hand and the people their whole say. "Is it," it asks, "afraid even to take any evidence upon the point, or why this anxiety to stop any reference to it?"

INDIAN EMPIRE,
23rd Sept. 1902.

1364. Continuing its observations on this subject, the *Hindoo Patriot* is of opinion that the police should be relieved of the duty of making enquiries and taking possession in cases where persons die intestate. They have enough of their own work to do and should be relieved of work of this kind which needlessly places temptation in their way.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
24th Sept. 1902.

Next, it urges the payment of travelling allowances to investigating officers, and the grant of *khorki* to constables when quartered out of their jurisdiction. Also a better system of recruitment and a proportionate increase to the pay of officers and men who should be placed beyond want and all excuse for oppression. Magistrates, it further suggests, should be invested with the power to appoint, promote, degrade and dismiss police officers without reference to the Inspector-General of Police, and the post of Inspector should be abolished and Sub-Inspectors should be called darogas and District Superintendents called Inspectors since they do the work of inspection. In Calcutta there should, in the opinion of the journal, be some sort of preliminary enquiry held by some responsible officer before the jamadar and the head-constable are allowed to send up cases for trial.

1365. The *Indian Mirror* refers to the case of the man who was found murdered on the Calcutta *maidan* and to the police enquiry which so far has been unsuccessful in bringing the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime to justice. It says it has been overwhelmed with manuscript and oral suggestions and inuendoes in the affair which leads it to suggest that possibly the *maidan* beat could throw some light on the tragedy if they chose, and that the Commissioner of Police might by strict investigation ascertain the names, surroundings and occupations of the murdered man's debtors.

INDIAN MIRROR,
26th Sept. 1902.

It next directs the attention of Government to a mysterious case which occurred at Tarkeswar, and hopes that an independent tribunal will be appointed to investigate it. A young Hindu woman of 19, named Tilotoma, a concubine, is supposed to have died a natural death. Her body was cremated under the certificate of the Tarkeswar police, but ugly rumours are afloat which lead the *Mirror* to suggest that the matter should not end there.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1366. The *Indian Nation* expresses the opinion that the Honorary Magistrates of Sealdah, who were concerned in the Contempt of Court case brought against Babu Hemendra Nath Mitter, pleader of Alipore, have discredited their class, their compatriots, the Government which nominates them, and themselves.

INDIAN NATION,
22nd Sept. 1902.

The illegality, the arbitrary spirit, the inconsistency, the untruthfulness of the proceedings in this case, form, says the journal, a miserable record.

1367. Continuing its remarks on the Sealdah Magistracy, the *Bengalee* makes the following observations on the selection of Honorary Magistrates:—

BENGALÉE,
26th Sept. 1902.

Choice of Honorary Magistrates. In the matter of choosing Honorary Magistrates, Government is very seldom particularly happy. Men who can manage to ingratiate themselves with high officials are very often pitchforked into

those appointments. And Government in its blind confidence in the discretion of its officials, who more often than not know as much about the men whom they recommend for Honorary Magistracies as about the man in the moon, does not even care to look into the past records of the men whom it appoints as Honorary Magistrates. If the most ordinary care had been taken by Government in the appointment of Babu Haris Chandra Neogi to the Sealdah Bench, the facts that he had perjured himself on oath, that he had fabricated false evidence, and all this for the purpose of gratifying a private grudge against a man who had been his servant, would have transpired. But Babu Haris Chandra Neogi had managed to get into the good books of the authorities, and all the crimes he had committed were, of course, overlooked.

BENGAL, 26th Sept. 1902.

1368. The same journal, in another article, proceeds to explain that an Honorary Magistrate, dragged from obscurity to a position of importance in society, naturally follows the example of the Stipendiary Magistrate under whom he serves. Such a model is Maulvi Bazlul Karim, the Subdivisional Officer of Sealdah, who ever since his appointment to Sealdah has been noted for two things—(1) his uniform rudeness to everybody who has the misfortune to come in contact with him, with the exception of Babu Mahendra Nath Lahiri, of the Howrah Bar, and the other is the phenomenal success which has attended Babu Mahendra Nath Lahiri in his Court. The journal will endeavour to explain the latter mystery in another issue.

(d)—Education.

BEHAR TIMES, 19th Sept. 1902.

1369. The *Behar Times* confesses it cannot understand the principle on which the Universities Commission object to second grade colleges, which have been working well and showing brilliant results. From the fact that success in the F.A. or intermediate examination is the passport to the different branches of study and the learned professions, such colleges have a legitimate status. The hardship to students by closing these colleges, and sending them all the way to one of the metropolitan centres of education, would be considerable, and the consequent expenses to mufassal students would alone deter them from prosecuting their studies beyond the matriculation.

In a particular district or in a particular group of districts, there may be very good room for a small college which would, by facilitating the spread of high education in that local area, ultimately pave the way for a fully equipped first grade college, but under the system proposed such a thing cannot be allowed.

It next points out that the proposed change in the course of study for the M.A. examination in languages is open to objection. A student taking up English and, say, Greek, will be in a position of disadvantage compared with the student who takes up English and an Indian vernacular which, in most cases, will be his own mother-tongue. It also holds that the history and criticism of a literature, which the Commission would exclude, should be left in the curriculum, and that the study of History should be made a compulsory subject instead of Philosophy in the B. A. course.

POWER AND GUARDIAN, 31st Sept. 1902.

1370. *Power and Guardian* reiterates its condemnation of the recommendations of the Universities Commission on the ground of their impracticability, but congratulates the members on their having prescribed an ideal system of education. As matters stand at present, the standard of education is high enough and the strain on the health of students appearing at University examinations is unquestioned. Should the standard be raised, it would completely exclude Indian students from securing a University certificate.

INDIAN MIRROR, 22nd Sept. 1902.

1371. It is impossible, says the *Indian Nation*, to believe that the recommendations of the Universities Commission will be bodily introduced into a legislative Bill. The law can only deal with the constitution of the Universities in the largest sense of the phrase.

In framing that constitution the *Nation* has no doubt the legislature will confer powers on the Universities to appoint Committees for particular purposes and to make regulations for examinations, teaching, affiliation, disaffiliation and other matters falling within their province. If that is to be so, it does not understand why the Commission have thought fit to make recommendations as to the minutest details. Those recommendations can never be introduced into a legislative measure without giving it an interfering and inquisitorial character that will be simply discreditable. An even more important question than that of legislative incorporation is, if the recommendations as to details are to be in any way binding on the newly tuted Universities. Will they, either in a legislative or executive constituency, tie the hands of the Universities? If they are to have that effect, it cannot imagine a greater degradation of the Universities. What business have they to be, if they are to be the mere instruments for administering a set of made-up rules? Upon almost every conceivable subject that a University may have to consider and settle, the Commission have recommended a rule. Are the Universities to be free to accept or reject the recommendations as they like? If they are bound to accept, it will be of little importance whether they consist of wise men or fools. Their functions will be only mechanical. If they are free to reject, then there is nothing to be said; but there is a prevailing belief, however, and a consequent fear, that the recommendations, even if not embodied in a Bill, will somehow be made binding on Universities.

1372. While recognising the good intentions of the Universities Commission, the *Weekly Chronicle* [Assam] cannot help

WEEKLY CHRONICLE,
23rd Sept. 1902.

The Universities Commission's Report.

feeling disappointed and depressed at the way in which their recommendations, if carried out, will

affect the two second-grade colleges in Assam. The proposed raising of the fees among a people who cannot boast of a land-owning gentry, even of the type of small land-owner and talukdars of Bengal, will press heavily upon the people. If the number and value of the scholarships at present granted by the Assam Administration be not appreciably increased, this recommendation of the Commission, it is feared, will sound the death-knell of high education in Assam. Next, the raising of the percentage of marks in English to 40 in the matriculation examination will make it impossible for Assam youths to pass this examination. The surroundings of Assamese boys are far from literate, and they live, move and have their being in the midst of the own people who are innocent of culture and beyond the influence that press and platform exercise in other provinces. If the marks are raised in the Entrance examination as proposed, it would prejudicially affect the prospects of young Assamese, on which ground the *Chronicle* urges the Assam Administration and public to take steps to see that education up to the matriculation stage is unimpeded.

1373. With regard to the proposed changes in the act of incorporation of the Universities, the *Indian Mirror* hopes that

INDIAN MIRROR,
25th Sept. 1902.

Ibid.

legislative action will be deferred till the winter legislative session of 1903. In an all-important matter like this, haste will only add to the people's suspicion as to the motives and intentions of Government, while a further and fuller consideration of the subject will add to the strength of any position the Government may take in the end.

1374. The *Bengalee*, in noticing the disposition in some quarters to associate Lord Curzon with the Report of the Universities Commission, and to hold His Excellency in some measure responsible for it, says that it

BENGALIAN,
25th Sept. 1902.

Lord Curzon and the Report of the Universities Commission.

is unfair and unwise to do so, as His Excellency has not expressed himself on the subject. It is true, it says, Lord Curzon's policy in regard to the Calcutta Municipal Bill; the appeal of the educated community for wider employment in the higher offices of the minor Civil Services; the question of the separation of the judicial and executive functions, and the rejection of the Coronation addresses, approved by the Local Government, presented by public bodies, might be characterised as reactionary, but it is not right to forestall the judgment of His Excellency on the Report of the Universities Commission.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th Sept. 1902.

1375. In view of certain statements in Anglo-Indian papers that the Government of India is now competent to deal finally with the Report of the Universities Commission, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—

The Report of the Universities Commission.

Judging from what our London correspondent wrote on the subject, it seems pretty certain that the Government is not likely to take any hurried action in this matter. Yet nothing is easier for the Government than to pass a legislative enactment and convert the present Universities into so many official bodies. Indeed, the temptation is too strong before them. And when this revolution has been effected, it will be as easy for the reformed Senate and the Syndicate to introduce the other recommendations of the Commission, as it has been for the Calcutta Corporation and its General Committee to enhance the municipal taxation at their sweet will, and play ducks and drakes with the money of the rate-payers.

BENGALIEE,
25th Sept. 1902.

1376. The following appears in the *Bengalee*:—

The Government and the Report of the Universities Commission.

We quite agree with the *Indian Mirror* in thinking that the Government of India should not issue a Resolution on the Report of the Universities Commission without having heard all that can be said on the subject. If the Government, nevertheless, feels that it must issue a Resolution, we trust it will be in the nature of a call, inviting public opinion. The Report involves issues so important and so far-reaching in their character that the Government cannot proceed with too much care.

EAST,
20th Sept. 1902.

1377. Commenting on the orders issued by the Government of Bengal to the Director of Public Instruction that in Government schools and schools managed by the District Boards and Municipalities, new teachers

A knowledge of Colloquial English essential in teachers.

should not in future be appointed except to teach in vernacular subjects, or no teachers in the Subordinate Educational Service be promoted unless they have passed an oral examination in English idioms and pronunciation, the *East* says that the attempt, however commendable, will prove an entire failure. The defect can, it thinks, be partially remedied by the establishment of schools for Indian teachers at the head-quarters of each Divisional Commissioner, but as the orders stand, it will give rise to the impression that Eurasian undergraduates are to be favoured above their Hindu and Musalman brethren.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th Sept. 1902.

1378. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes the Government orders in question, and remarks that, as the Irish and Scotch themselves are lamentably deficient in the knowledge

Ibid.

of English pronunciation, it is absurd to expect ill-paid and ill-starved Indian school-masters to perform the feat in order to earn Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month. Correct pronunciation, in the *Patrika's* opinion, scarcely matters. "Mr. Justice Guru Das Banerji, a member of the Universities Commission, though he daily mixes with Englishmen would yet be found to pronounce many English words in a manner that would shock a Cockney. And yet how many Englishmen are there in this country who have studied English literature so thoroughly as he has done?"

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
24th Sept. 1902.

1379. The following is taken from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*:—

Imaginary telegrams between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on the subject of the Universities Commission's Report.

The following telegraphic communications may prove interesting.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, India.—

Deliberations University Commission concluded and posted. They should not be published until they had received your sanction. For portions of them are revolutionary in character and likely to evoke great opposition.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, India.—I cannot take the responsibility from here of adopting the suggestions. You are on the spot; you ought to be able to know how far the recommendations can be accepted safely. When you have adopted the recommendations, I shall sanction them.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, India.—My object in proposing the publication of the recommendations with your sanction is to take life out of the agitation, that is sure to follow it. If the people here know that you have

an open mind on the matter, they will continue the agitation with zeal. This I would not encourage. For the announcement of the recommendations will arouse the opposition of the higher classes in India, who are devoted to education. They must be assured that agitation will do them no good.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, India.—I cannot accept the responsibility of sanctioning revolutionary measures, when I am not on the spot. It is, therefore, your duty to take the responsibility. You are the party to know and decide how far it is safe to go. Besides, the work is yours, and it would not be fair that I should share in the glory that belongs to you alone. The political agitators should know to whom they owe the reform.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, India.—I was not aware that you ever cared for native criticism. 'Therein lies your strength. You are too strong for the native newspapers or native agitation. What I mean to urge is that if you kindly take the responsibility, the agitators would lose heart and it would then be possible for us to meet their feeble and half-hearted efforts with ease.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, India.—I have incurred enough of unpopularity and do not choose to add more to it, especially as the term of my office is about to expire. You are highly popular and your position will bear a little unpopularity. They will take the recommendations from you whom they consider a friend, with better grace, than from me whom they consider an enemy.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, India.—I was not aware that you envy the little popularity I have earned. Mind, I have earned it, not by betraying any one of the dear interests of my country, but only by my eloquence. And this popularity also is waning; I dare not tamper further with it. As for yourself, my Lord, you are already deep in the mire of unpopularity,—a little more bespattering of mud will do you no appreciable harm.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, India.—My case is not so hopeless as you seem to think. I am weary, and am determined to turn a new leaf. Even the oldest of sinners may reform. If I have been considered a sinner, I will die a saint—I mean to leave a fragrant remembrance behind.

We could not obtain the rest of the series. Possibly the language of the communications has been tampered with, for it is flippant, and does not suit the exalted personages to whom it is attributed. Nay, we would go even further and admit that, possibly the communications were evolved out of pure imagination and that they never passed between the two rulers of India, the one absentee and the other on the spot. This much is certain, however, that if it is true that the Secretary of State is unwilling to take the responsibility of the authorship of the proposed educational changes upon himself, the ideas, as contained in the alleged telegraphic communications, must have possibly crossed the minds of the Viceroy and Lord Hamilton.

1380. The following paragraph is taken from the *Bengalee*:—

Threatened extinction of second-grade colleges.

There has been a second-grade college, called the Hindu College, in existence at Coimbatore for the past thirty years. It has been flourishing, notwithstanding the keen competition of a Mission College which was established there a few years ago. Now, as it would be impossible, owing to lack of funds, to convert the Hindu College into a first-grade college, it must be reduced to the position of a High School, if the recommendations of the Universities Commission are adopted. The Mission College, on the other hand, has unlimited funds to fall back upon, and while the Hindu College will decline, its rival will go on prospering. And what will happen at Coimbatore will likewise happen at other places. Very few second-grade colleges will be raised to the dignity of a first-grade college, save and except the institutions maintained by Mission funds, so that, in a few years, the Government and the Missionaries will virtually control education—a consummation which cannot be too devoutly deprecated.

BENGALÉE,
25th Sept. 1902.

1381. The *Indian Mirror* proposes in this and subsequent articles to review the Gaekwar of Baroda's pronouncement on the Indian educational problem which His Highness has contributed to *East and West*. It expresses the opinion that the article proves the author to be an original thinker,

The Gaekwar of Baroda on Indian education.

INDIAN MIRROR,
23rd Sept. 1902.

a brilliant statesman and a practical administrator, and that it is as good as, if not far better than, the Report of the Universities Commission.

The *Mirror* quotes passages from it for the special behoof of Lord Curzon's Government, and hopes His Excellency will read and digest what Syaji Rao has to say on the educational problem before issuing his Resolution in the Home Department.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

HINDOO PATRIOT,
22nd Sept. 1902.

1382. The *Hindoo Patriot* concludes a lengthy leader on the subject of electric traction in Calcutta with the following remarks:—

Electric traction in Calcutta.

The Government telegraph wires and telephone wires have long been familiar to the city, but the dangers now arising never threatened them. How is it that they are now so frequent, although all possible precautions are said to be taken. Not one but a million screws must be loose somewhere, and whatever the magnitude of the vested interests may be, it is the duty of the Government and the Corporation to tighten up these loose screws without further expenditure of red tape. The Electric Supply Company are said to have threatened that they are going to extend their area of overhead mains, and for this they have no way to obtain the sanction of the Corporation. We cannot conceive how such an arrangement could ever have been sanctioned or how the Corporation can be defied like this. It used not to be so before. If the Corporation cannot assert itself, let it go up to Government as it does for getting its Engineers, Accountants and other necessities of corporate existence. It is intolerable that money-making Corporations should be able to make their own arrangements, utterly regardless of public safety and convenience.

(h)—*General.*

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Sept. 1902.

1383. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is of opinion that the Coronation Darbar in Delhi will serve the purpose of awakening the love of the King, or rather the ruler of India for the Indians.

The Coronation Darbar.

It asks whether, as His Majesty the King himself did at his Coronation, the representative of the Sovereign will bind himself by a similar oath during the Coronation Darbar, to discharge certain duties to the people of India.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Sept. 1902.

1384. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* refers to the conference of medical practitioners lately held at Lahore, at which the Deputy Commissioner explained that the reason

Plague doctors for the Punjab.

which led the Government to import English doctors for plague inoculations was that they were in need of medical men of the "right stamp." According to the India Office, London, to whom Dr. Mohan Lal Dhingra, M.D., D.P.H., applied for one of these appointments, the posts were reserved only for "pure Europeans;" so, says the *Patrika*, by medical men of the "right stamp" is meant "not qualified doctors, but people who have a white skin in consequence of their having been born and bred in England, who have never seen plague cases in their lives."

HINDOO PATRIOT,
24th Sept. 1902.

The Coronation and the Income-tax.

1385. The *Hindoo Patriot* recommends that, as an act of grace in this Coronation year, all incomes below Rs. 1,000 a year be exempted from taxation.

BENGALEE,
24th Sept. 1902.

1386. The *Bengalee* contrasts the summary but effective procedure of the Afghan Government in stopping the use of hemp drugs by its subjects, to the action taken by

Summary but effective.

"our paternal Government" in the matter of suppressing *ganja* smoking. Alarmed at its prevalence, the Government appointed a Commission which perambulated up and down the country, examined witnesses, recorded evidence, and in due time submitted a report. The Government thereupon issued the orthodox Resolution on that Report, and the whole question was shelved and the Report relegated to the use of white-ants.

1387. The *Bengalee* finds that during the past official year, whose increased imports afforded the Finance Minister "Signs of prosperity indeed!" incontestable evidence of the prosperity of the country, jewelry and precious stones were imported to the value of 59 lakhs of rupees. This, says the journal, is in no way inconsistent with the masses of the people being extremely poor. "If there had been no Coronation or Darbar, it is doubtful whether such a large sum of money would have left India. The other day, Lord Curzon boasted that the Durbar would be run on commercial lines and that India would be pecuniarily benefited in various indirect ways by the influx of an army of aristocratic tourists, accustomed to spend money like water. One of these indirect gains evidently has been to transfer 59 lakhs of rupees from India into the pockets of foreign jewellers." The *Bengalee* also finds that during the year under review the number of race-horses and other horses imported from Australia established a "record." "We fancy the Finance Member would tell us that this is also additional evidence of the prosperity of the country—a country of which the bulk of the population do not know, year in and year out, what it is to have a single full meal a day! So, the prosperity of the country is to be proved by the imports of race-horses and jewels. There will be no absence of such infallible evidence year after year, if an Imperial Darbar becomes an annual event."

BENGALIAN.
24th Sept. 1902.

1388. The *Bengalee* notices the formation of a limited liability company for the sale of Indian stores, and in wishing it success remarks that, as the Government in the interests of British capitalists will not protect Indian industries, there must be protection by the will of the nation—by refusing to buy foreign-made articles when the same or similar article can be had in the home market.

BENGALIAN.
27th Sept. 1902.

1389. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that it is already a penalty to the Indians that they have to learn a difficult and foreign language like English without adding to their misery by compelling them to learn elocution and idiom and talk English like Englishmen. On the other hand, what it believes is needed and urgently too, is a periodical examination of English Judges and Magistrates in the vernacular of the districts they may be posted to by competent Bengalee scholars and the stoppage of promotion for those who fail to pass this test.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th Sept. 1902.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

1390. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* quotes an article from *New India* in deprecation of the intention of the Viceroy to appoint the sons of Indian Chiefs as his Pages at the forthcoming Darbar. The Delhi Assemblage of 1877 has the effect, says the *Patrika*, of reducing the position of the Indian Princes, "not only lower than that of Her late Majesty the Queen, but also of Her Indian Viceroy." The Coronation Darbar will degrade them still more, as it is in contemplation not only to appoint their sons as Pages, but to require the Chiefs themselves to escort the Viceroy. Lord Curzon, who is sincerely anxious to avoid hurting the susceptibilities of even the meanest subject of His Majesty on this happy occasion, might as well have dispensed with a measure which is sure to provoke unfavourable comments. It is not likely that the sovereigns of India, many of whom are known as children of the Sun and the Moon and whose forefathers conquered India before the dawning of history, will consider it an honour to follow a procession which will not be led by His Imperial Majesty, but only by his representative in India.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
24th Sept. 1902.

1391. As it was the first to comment upon the proposal to appoint Pages of Honour at the Delhi Darbar, the *Bengalee* says it need make no apology for taking up the gauntlet flung down upon it by the Viceroy, and it would point out that what it and its contemporaries did was simply to warn Government that the Indian Princes, so far from considering themselves honoured by being appointed Pages of Honour to the Viceroy, would, on the contrary, consider such appointments as being derogatory to their dignity as allies and as Feudatory Chiefs. "We or any of our contemporaries who endorsed our

BENGALIAN.
27th Sept. 1902.

observations did not seek to represent the proposed appointment as an indignity, but we merely stated, what is an undoubted fact, that such an appointment would be felt as an indignity by the entire body of Indian Chiefs, and to this statement we still adhere. The question is not whether the Chiefs would be justified in regarding the appointment as an indignity, but whether the appointment would be so regarded by them, whether rightly or wrongly. We had no hesitation in answering the question in the affirmative, and if His Excellency the Viceroy could ascertain the sincere opinion of the Chiefs he would also be of the same opinion. Under the circumstances, we submit that the charge of misrepresentation brought against "certain organs in the Native Press" was not only unwarrantable, but it was also undignified on the part of the Viceroy to attempt to misrepresent their motives. In fact, if we may so without disrespect, His Excellency has himself been guilty of the charge which he brought against those organs which are too independent or too honest to exclaim, like the courtiers of old in the Durbar of the Great Mogul, at everything that falls from the lips of the sovereign "Lord of Delhi—Lord of the Universe. "But then we forget that what in the Captain is but a choleric word, is in the private rank blasphemy."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN MIRROR,
23rd Sept. 1902.

1392. The *Indian Mirror* would recommend that the smoking of cigarettes by school-boys should be made an offence by the management of every educational institution, and

Cigarette smoking.

a good flogging administered on the spot on the discovery of the offence will, it says, make the recipient a good man and citizen in after-life. Judging from its cheapness and accessibility to almost every coolie and semi-naked street urchin, the journal thinks that these cigarettes ought to be put through a severe analysis as to their quality and composition in the interests of public health.

BENGALÉE,
24th Sept. 1902.

1393. The *Bengalée*, in a lengthy article, establishes the claims of the educated classes to be the real leaders of the people in this country. The lawyer, the doctor, the school-master, as types of the educated portion

The influence of the educated community on the masses.

of the community have, therefore, an influence on the mass of the population which is far greater than the influence which wealth, or birth or position commands. And instead of Government keeping itself in touch with the educated community, if it is to keep itself in touch with the masses of the people, it has, complains the journal, shown its anxiety of late, to put down this class.

INDIAN MIRROR,
25th Sept. 1902.

1394. The following appears in the *Indian Mirror*:—

The Society for the Protection of Children.

The Society for the Protection of Children in India seems to be doing good work. We have noticed the work of this Society before in our columns, but what commends itself particularly to our notice is that, among other objects, it makes it its aim to prevent the corruption of the morals of the children. This is an excellent work undertaken by the Missionaries, but we are sorry that it is in their hands exclusively, as a work of this kind ought to be altogether cosmopolitan, and have the patronage of philanthropic men of different religious cults. It cordially endorses Mr. A. E. Summers' sentiment that a juvenile offender should be sent to a reformatory at once and prevented from doing further mischief himself and at the same time be withdrawn from corrupting influences.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th Sept. 1902.

1395. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is of opinion that if half-a-dozen well-informed and patriotic Indian gentlemen, possess-

Deputation of Indian gentlemen to England.

ing tact, judgment and strong common sense, could be sent from here to England for the purpose of influencing the leaders of both the higher and lower classes there privately, many of the wrongs of this country could be removed. It does not think it impossible to send such a deputation.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENERAL
OF POLICE, L. P.,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 4th October 1902.

H. B. ST. LEGER,

Asst. to the Insp.-General of Police, L. P.